WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873.

Amusements To-Day. Reeth's Theatre-Archas Fogue. Bewery Theatre-A End Lat. Bowery Theatre—A Bad Let.
Bailey & Ca.'s Circus—F. et of Housen street, E. R.
Bryant's Opera House—Twenty third street.
F. fth Avenue Theatre—Invoce.
Grand Opera House—Under the Guilght.
Niblo's Garden—The Voke Family. Matines.
Olympic Theatre—Humpty Dumpty. Matines.
St. James Theatre—Na Evry's III strate.
Theatre Canfique—Na Evry's III strate.
Tony Pastor's—Variety Intests meast.
Union Square Theatre—Fru Free.
Watlack's—Dard theatre—Fru Free.
Watlack's—Dard theatre— Wood's Museum Eccuel from Sing Sing. Mathree.

Free Trade as a Party Platform.

Our able and respected contemporary, the World, combats with energy the proposition to dissolve the Democratic party, but insists that while the name and organization are preserved, it should be converted into a free-trade party, with the one fundamental plank of free trade for its platform, and no candidates except those expressly identified with free trade.

This proposition is quite as revolutionary s that which the World rejects, of abandoning the Democratic name and organization altogether. Neither the Democracy nor any other political party in this country has ever yet made adherence to the dogma of free trade the test of political orthodoxy. There have always been both protectionists and free traders in each of the great parties; and there are now plenty of Democrats who are protectionists, just as there are plenty of Republicans who are free traders. All these elements the World desires to shake up and classify anew; and the question is whether the thing can be done.

An attempt to accomplish this end was made last year." There can be no doubt that the World is right when it says that the Cincinnati Convention was called by free traders; but when it assembled, the almost universal conclusion among its members. including some of the ablest and most enlightened free traders in the country, was that it would be wrong to make their campaign upon an exclusive free-trade programme. They accordingly broadened out their ideas and brought into their movement liberals of every class. Following this new direction they nominated a most conspicuous protectionist as their thus set on foot was new, without organization and without material resources. but for the most stupendous and cunning frauds ever practised in an American election.

But leaving the result, actual or possible, out of the question, why was it that the Cincinnati Convention took this course? Was it from any trick, management, or bargain? Not at all. It was because, on conferring together, the delegates became convinced that there were questions before the country far more essential and pressing than those of trade and taxation, of this act, if the owners choose to contest Accordingly they determined to unite and increasing corruption which has laid hold of the Government and threatens to be heard, all of which may tried separately by different jurice subject to and destroy them altogether, we cannot but regard their action as patriotic and

free trade was pract, and there was before GRANT's bogus Government will be quite a much enlightenment upon the votion to the theory on the part of its adpredominant issue in any party platform. apon it now, when its practical application be provided for, principal and interest; and this compels us to evy import duties all the importations of the country. What sort of free trade can there be where

such duties are compulsory? We have no wish to undervalue, the tmportance of the free-trade issue. Like every other form of taxation, protective duties affect the pockets and the minds of all who have to bear them. The theory of the subject is also one of the most fruitful branches of political philosophy; and yet we say that in comparison with the overshadowing questions which the country must deal with, that of free trade or pro tection is of small moment. Our government, legislation, and all departments of public affairs, are involved in a chaos of corruption. Legislation is sold, justice is is a disease of the times, which strikes to sold, the administration of government is the vitals of good government. How to sold. Fraud, robbery, and bribe-taking are well nigh universal among our rulers ! soon have no Government and no free institutions that will be worth preserving. In such a crisis as this, to attempt to organas he struggles in the laws of death, to pause and consider what cut of clothes he would prefer to wear in case he should get ashore. If we were engaged in a great war with a foreign enemy, the arms, the hearts, the intelligence and votes of all true Americans would be enlisted, to the exclusion of every other purpose. The war that now besets us is more dar gerous and more alarming and to endeavor under such cirsingle subordinate and impracticable issue,

black-haired men in its ranks. A Blundering Job.

If the true history of the Louisiana usurpation-not of its present sanguinary and horrible results, but of its inceptionshould ever be written it would bring to light some curious facts. There is a and it was reported to those who had furto his place on Licut.-Gen. Sheridan's last degree absurd to suppose that the corment in Louisiana was the result of femi- allow the lobby to absorb all these huntensible head of the Executive Mansion-so goes the story - that Brother-in-law Cassy dence of the little tea party which ar- doubtless sell themselves to the lobby for ranged this matter, as the report of a much smaller amounts than those who Congressional committee which had inves- supplied the cash paid for them. tigated the case of his brother-in-law had rendered him somewhat timid for the time | ble cheat of the unscrupulous lobbyist

execution of the plan for Casey's benefit.

Gen. Grant appears to have been greatly surprised when he learned that the citizens of Louisiann objected to having their Government apset by a gang of thieves who had not even grace enough to claim that they had been elected to office. By their own sworn evidence they showed that Mr. McExery was elected as Governor of the Kellogo crew had to authority was founded upon supposititious returns which might have been made from certain rural districts, provided the people had voted differently-but which actually had not been made at all. And upon the basis of this declaration and an illegal order issued by a drunken Judge the President of the United States presumed to make a revolutionary attack upon the integrity of a State Government, and to direct the military to enforce the decrees made at a tea table in Washington by members of

It is not worth while to explain the petty intrigues through which Brother-inlaw Caser lost the expected election as Senator, and Perchack stepped quietly brought about these events will be explained some day, and will furnish an rusing or rather a disgusting chapter of American history. It is enough to say that the wily negro managed to commit the Household and the Executive to his cause under the belief that Brother-in-law Caser was to be the Senator from Louisianat and then he adroitly slipped in and had himself elected to the coveted office. It is the popular belief that Gen. GRANT is a very obstinate person. In Louisiana der his very eyes. The reckless and shamethere is a man who is likely to prove still less manner in which these men have viomore obstinate. That is the Governor of lated the laws to enrich themselves at the the State, Mr. McENERY. He has the sup- expense of the people of the District of Coport of all reputable citizens, and the programme he has laid out is a very practicable one. He advises the people of him to see the way in which they have dug

is very good advice. The mob which installed itself in the State Capitol under the title of the KEL- they are interested. He has only to read candidate; and although the combination | Logo Government passed a law to enforce the payment of taxes due the State, pro viding for the seizure and sale of the tis candidate would have been elected property of delinquent taxpayers, and regulating the proceedings against them and against their property and tenants. It was the supposition that anybody's teachers of the public schools and of the property could be seized and sold forthwith under this law if the owner failed to meet the requirements of the fax law, and ! the GRANT party were happy over the discomfiture which they saw falling on their

gle sale of property, under the provisions charges of this nature against men who it, until the case is taken up to the Su- But with an indifference almost criminal preme Court of the United States. As there are about twenty-two thousand ceall the rights of conflenging and subsequent apport to the Supreme Court, the In the days of Jackson and Contons | hundred and ninety-nine years will chapse able to collect any great amount of taxes. subject, and quite as ardent a spirit of de- It is true that Kellogo blusters and declares that nobody but dead bears and hummors to use his own chaste language refuse to pay the toxes levied by his snuparty upon free trade, or to make it the | rious Government; but letters from Louisinna tell a different story. It is probable Works in real estate transactions and How then can we expect to raise a party that he has frightened some timid tax- other speculations, and yet he allows him ers into a compliance with his demands is entirely out of the question? We to stand and deliver; but from present aphave an enormous public debt which must | pearances the majority of property holdof his plundering gang, and there is a to an amount averaging forty per cent. hopeful prospect that the bogus Government will very soon find itself incapable of raising money for its ordinary expenses.

The moral of this story is this, that when the Administration permits a teatable coterie to overturn the Government of a State ter the purpose of advancing family interests, it enters upon a doubtful experiment replete with extraordinary perils, and extremely liable to cover its authors with confusion.

A Lobbvist-What Is He?

One of the blistering curses of the American body politic is that excrescence which hangs around our national and State Legislatures, called the Lobby. It get rid of it is the question of the hour.

We know of no method so effective to and officials; and if this condition is allow- accomplish this as to expose its true nature ed to continue and grow upon us as it has and its natural effects. If the country done during the last fifteen years, we shall | could have laid before it a faithful recital of the operations of lobbyists for the last dozen years in and around Washington, Albany, Trenton, Harrisburg, Topeka, ize a party upon the one idea of free trade | Columbia, New Orleans, and the capitals seems to us like inviting a drowning man, of a dozen other States, what a volume, or rather what a library of corruption, fraud. bribery, and rascality it would make! It would be one of the binckest records in the history of human government.

The pending Eric investigation affords plenty of materials for showing what lobbying and lobbyists are. It has been clearly proven before the Assembly committee that a very large amount of money was paid by the old Erie managers for cumstances to devote our energies to a corrupting the New York Legislature. Concerning this branch of the case there is like organizing an army against an over- is no room for dispute. Now, what be whelming foe with none but blue-eyed or came of the money? Those who received it for the purpose of bribing members of expended in that way. But notorious facts, as well as a good deal of testimony, show that this is not true. Two years ago everybody in and around the Legislature understood that money was affoat: story current that the President is not | nished it that this money was being used primarily responsible for it, but that, for the purpose for which it had been like the appointment of Lieut, FRED GRANT | paid to the lobbyists. Besides, it is to the staff, the overthrow of the legal Govern- rupt members of the Legislature would nine influence. It was decided in the White | dreds of thousands of dollars when those House without consultation with the os- members knew that they alone could do the work within the bar of the two Houses which the Erie magnates had paid should be elected Senator of Louisiana. for. Senators and Assemblymen at Albany Gen. GRANT was not taken into the confi- are never fooled in this way, though they

And it is just at this point t. at the douabout pushing the fortunes of that dis- comes in. He, for example, contracts to

nicely arranged without the President's and receives from his moneyed dupe \$10knowing anything about it, and it is said | 900 to do it with, and a liberal commission the first indication of dissatisfaction which | besides for transacting the disreputable reached our Chief Magistrate came from | business. But he actually buys metropoli-New Orleans in the shape of a protest from | tan SMITH for \$3,000, and JONES, who is a the best citizens of Louisiana against the cheap fellow from one of the rural disemployment of United States troops for tricts, for \$1,000, and pockets the remainoverthrowing the legal Government of ing \$6,000 and his commissions, and then that State, a necessary preliminary to the reports to his employer that SMITH and

JONES have got the \$10,000, and are all right. By and by an investigating committee is appointed to inquire into the matter, when the astute lobbyist, who is the very soul of honor, goes on the stand and swears that though he got the money he never paid a penny of it to any Senator or Assembly-

This, in the light of the pending investi-Louisiana, and that the only claim that gation, according to his own showing, is a fair sample of the modern lobbyist; a briber, a cheat, a liar, and a perjurer, or, in a word, a first-class villain.

Ought not the recent exposures to rid the country of these pests?

Afairs in the District of Columbia.

The indications of the coming collapse of the Washington Ring are many and various. But one of the most significant is the frantic manner in which the Ring organs in that city are appealing to the Administration party and prese to stand by

the ruling family for the benefit of one of it. They urge the faithful everywhere to close their ears to the representations of THE SUN and the independent press generally, because the President is responsible for the acts of his creature-the Board of Public Works. They do not attempt to reinto his place. All of the influences which | fute the charges of fraud, corruption, and general rascality which have been proven to the satisfaction of every honest man against that organized band of public plunderers, but call on the party to stand by the board right or wrong because the President is responsible for its appointment, and the Republican majority in Con-

gress for sustaining and supporting it." We have constantly claimed that one of the truest tests of the character of GRANT was the kind of men he retains in office unlumbia cannot have escaped the attention of the President. He has but to look around Louisiana not to pay any taxes, and this down streets to benefit their own property, and the immense contracts which they have given to paving companies in which the acts of Congress and of the District Legislature, and then examine the report which the board made to him of their operations, to see how openly and unblushingly they have violated these laws. Day after day he has heard the complaints of members of the Police and Fire departments, that they have not been paid their hard-earned wages for more than three months; and yet he takes no steps to find out where the wrong lies.

He cannot plead ignorance of the things, because it is his daty to investigate hold their power directly from himself. e sees unnecessary work carried on And protests of the people. The most outrageous violations of law are brought to his attention officially, without disturbing the placidity of his soul, soothed as it is by fragrant Hayanas contributed by contractors whose pockets are plethoric at the expense of the people of the District. Not only is he indifferent where the rights and property of the people are involved, but he is negligent of the honor of his own household. He knows that his trusted private secretary is the partner of the Vice-President of the Board of Public

unrebuked to use his official position as Commissioner of Public Buildings to give by heart, and to be able to look as his partner large contracts for covering much at tacir conductor as at their books. The ers will decline to be robbed for the benefit | public buildings with a patent roofing of | firaness, certainty, and unity with which the which he is the owner! These facts and others of the same kind long since convinced us that the

President was more than morally responsible for the acts of the Washington Ring. And it gives us unfeigned pleasure to hear these bad men, whom he has lifted to power and sustained in deflance of justice and decency, coolly telling him that there must be no shirking responsibilities now that the whirtwind of popular indignation is about to be reaped. It is comforting also to know that the Congressmen who have been interested in paving contracts let off by Boss Shepherd & Co. when the day of reckoning comes. That that day is near at hand no one will doubt in view of the startling facts which our Washington correspondent elsewhere sets forth. With patient care he has waded through the various voluminous exhibits which the Board of Public Works have made of their finances, and, by contrasting and comparing them, shows that there is absolutely no dependence to be placed on any of them. The ev.dence which he submits would convict them of fraud, perjury, and falsification of records before any intelligent jury in the land. It is clearly demonstrated that the board is bankrupt, and that it is only by financial kite flying that the impending ruin is postponed a

few days or weeks. The drowning and burning at Richmond Switch on Saturday go to prove that if railroad travelling is to be made safe the small bridges must receive as much attention as the great ones. The bridges over the Pawcatuck securely withstood the freshets, while the few transverse beams over Meadow brook gave way, and left a Mr. Nelson Variey.

chasm for the steambout train to plunge into at There were also Miss Carrie Brackett and Mr. the dam would have fretted in vain against stone piers or such well-driven piles as those which support the bridge over Providence river. are spanned by bridges equally unsafe with that corporation as wealthy as the Stonington, which its road free, can surely afford to make its ough investigation, and place the blame where it belongs. The Coroner of the district where and sweetness, but was also master of a good the accident occurred has failed to do his duty, and true method. and the burnt and mangled dead are going to they came by their death.

piles for the foundations of the City Prison. | to its respect." Then, their boyish occupation gone, they began the active work of life as newsboys under

tiens, but they have not forgotten that they owe it to themselves and to their children to see that the ward in which they played in boyhood is made salubrious by filling its stagnant sewers with cement and covering its paver ents with clean earth up to the level of Broadway and

Chatham square.

The Diario de la Marina of Havens publishes in its issue of the 13th inst. the following important information on the subject of the late conflagrations on the sugar estates near Matanzas:

"We have this day received two letters from Vieja Bermeja, and one from Cabezas, which contain some particulars of the fires to which we briefly alluded on Wednesday last. We insert the one from the last place entire, and extracts from the two others, and extracts from the two others, and always appear, in order that the truth should always appear, in order that the reader may have no doubt of what is published, I deem it proper to say something, as I was an eve-witness thereof, on the subject of the fires which occurred on Palm Sunday between the stations Union de los Reyes and Palos, and which have been incorrectly reported to you. "We have this day received two letters from

and Palos, and which have been incorrectly reported to you.

"At 10 A. M. on that day fire was observed on the sugar estate Rabiney Prieto, belonging to Doña Petrrona Millan of Matanzas. Immeditely after fires were seen on the San Claudio, San Antonio, Famero Viejo, Combate, San Francisco Javier, Las Mercedes, San Francisco de la Lima, and Quintero. The above estates belong to D. Teoprilo Lopez Villavicencio, heirs of VALERA and Dapel Copez Villavicencio, on the soft VALERA and DAYALOS, the heirs of ZAYAS, D. Pasho Maria GARCIA, Doña GUADALUPE JUNCO DE JENER, and D. GAVINO QUINTERO.

"At the same time the following estates caught: The San Anselmo, belonging to D. Prancisco Valdes of Farria, and the Angelita of Don ELOY NAVIA.

"I know nothing about the fires in Sabanilla and Alacranes, but if the authors of them are caught, as the incendiaries have been caught in Jaruco and Cabezas, I do not de ubt that the infamous criminals will receive thair well-deserved punishment from the zealous Commandant-General of Matanzas.

"P. S.—On Monday in Holy Week fire was set to the sugar estate Santo Cristo de Lezo, belonging to D. Santiago Garan."

Thus the destruction of property and the re-

Thus the destruction of property and the rection of Cuba to a descrt is continually pur-

Piety may be carried too far. The lady in charge of the Kingston refreshment rooms, who refused to sell or give food to hungry newspaper men because it was Sunday, evidently forgot the Saviour's rebuke to the Pharisees, when they required of him a like literal compliance with the Mosaic law. If the Stonington managers were half as particular about their bridges as they seem to be about the Sabbath-observing propensities of their employees, Mr. ALLEN and his companions might yet be alive. The general verdict of the hungry men was, that there is such a thing as formal religion without any real religion at all.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Handel and Hayda Society of Boston-First Performance of the Festival Week -- Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

We probably speak quite within the mark in saying that the finest choral performance ever given in this city took place last evening at Steinway Hall. We might even go further and assert that nowhere either in this country or n England could so complete and intelligent an interpretation of Mondelssohn's "Elliah" be

dition to that result was present. First, a chorus backed by the discipline, the slow growth and the traditions of more than half a century, and secondly, a supporting orchestra that confessedly is without a rival. The Hlandel and Haydn Society stands at that point in its history when it no longer has to seek for voices, but voices seek to be admitted to its Consequently it can select and reject. It discards poor material and gathers to itself good musicians, men and omen, who already, through the admirable system in vogue in the common schools of Boston, are good sight readers and thoroughly well taught in all the rudiments of the art of music. This new ma erial, added to the long training of

conductor, Mr. Carl Zeirahn, they gave to our people last evening a realizing sense of how a ginains to end there was scarcely a blemish in the performance. Every point had been looked hearsals. The words were well and distinctly out to the end of the beat, and finished by all the voices together. The marks of expresinitial notes of the musical phrases were atpose to the whole performance. One marked feature of it all was the calmness of the leader. Most conductors of large bodies of singers seem to have to drag their choruses after them, and fabor and gesticulate in the most painful manner, logging repranes, altes, teners, and basses by turns or all at once through difficult passages But under Zerrahn all went like clock work. The chorus was always prompt and even with the beat, and the voic s kept almost perfectly together, the tenors only once in a short phras "The infant children ask for bread," in the first chorus-falling apart.

We shall not pause to analyze the work itself. and other Ring speculations are not to be | That has been done often and well, and it makes a part of the history of the oratorio music of our generation. Probably no oratorio, s ve only the "Messiah," has given such great and people. Those who heard it last evening were evidently deeply impressed. The more dramatic portions of the work-the contest between the prophets and the priests of Baal, and cially received with every evidence of emotion and sympathy by the large audience.

The Handel and Haydn Society itself presented an imposing appearance, filling, with the orchestra, about one-third of the concert room The stage had been carried forward so for that the first cight rows of seats were covered by it And yet the vocal effect was simply one of fullness and riohness-there was not at all an overpowering sound-though it was as well that the remaining 250 of the society were not present.

Solo voices always are placed in a very trying contrast when heard in connection with such a chorus as this, especially so far as the solo quartettes and double quartettes are concerned, and these were the weakest part of last evening's performance, though really very well sung. The solo artists were Mrs. J. Houston West. Miss Annie Louise Cary, Mr. M. W. Whitney, and

forty miles an hour. The overflowing waters of Hiram Wilde as supplementary soprano and bass. The chief weight of the solo singing fell upon Mr. Whitney, and how well he those who have heard him sing this difficult the Legislature swear that none of it was | Many little water courses like Meadow brook | part can judge. Except Mr. Santley, no one that we can recall has ever done it so well. Miss which floated away on Saturday morning. A Cary's singing, too, is familiar to us all, though not faultless in the oratorio. The can afford to pass libode Island legislators over fine arias for contraito that Mondelssohn has given to this work were worthly rendered by bridges more secure. Rhode Island is a State of this firm, true, and excellent singer. Mr. Net. mill ponds and rivulets, and the bursting of a dam | son Varley, the tener, made his first appearance is nothing unusual. It is to be hoped that Rail- here in public, and the impression he produced road Commissioner Startes will make a thor- was mo t favorable, for he made it evident that

he possessed not only a voice of great purity

Mrs. West has long been a favorite in Boston, the grave without an official verdict as to how and certainly is a most correct and intelligent singer; but considering how much the soprano is boked to by the public as the mainstay and Justices Joseph Dowling and Edward support of such a festival as the present, we Hogan, Superintendent James J. Kelso, and the cannot but regret that fortune had not permitted the Handel and Havdn Society to entrust JONES, Mr. WILLIAM MINER, Capt. McDonald, this important part to stronger hands. Neverand the inimitable actor, BARKEY WILLIAMS, theless, though without the ability to fully comsunched their shingles with paper sails in the | mand the enthusiasm of an audience, Mrs. West Collect Pond until the builders began to drive is too conscientions an artist not to be entitled

Finally, we bid the good old Boston Society a shout pushing the fortunes of that discomes in. He, for example, contracts to King Mark Maguire. Step by step they admay be as pleasant to the necles as they are purchase Smith and Jones for \$5,000 each, vanced until they reached their present posi-

THE VERY WORST RING YET.

THE FINANCIAL EXHIBITS OF THE WASHINGTON GANG. The Administration Party Summoned to Its Support-The President and the Republican Majority in Congress Responsible for the Board of Public Works-Boss Shep-

herd's Fatal Admissions.

respondence of The Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 17.-The latest evidence of the tottering condition of the Wash-ington Ring is furnished by their home organs. The subsidized press of the District has for weeks past been trying to rally the Administra-

standing THESE IMMENSE SUMS OF MONEY. aggregating nearly \$8,000,000, have been paid into their treasury during the past year, the Vice-President admits that there are outstanding debts, long since overdue, amounting to \$1,500,-000. There is also work under way and contracted for which will amount to several millions more, on which large sums are daily falling due, but they have no resources from which they can draw a cent of money. Consequently they appeal to the Administration party for countenance and assistance. Their organs here sound the alarm as fonlows:

alarm as follows:

It is not the Board of Public Works that The New York Sux and the New York Prinne are attempting to damage, but the Administration, the President, who is responsible for its appointment, and the Republican insignity in Congress, who have sustained and supported it. The fact is the movement is part and parcel of the late Lineral Republican campaign. The sitack upon the District is only one point in the line of the assault which it is hoped will end in shaking the confidence of the people in the Republican party and defeating it in the forthcoming political battles.

This is cracking the party whip vigorously, and notifying the party that it must stand by the

notifying the party that it must stand by the District Ring and put forth all its strength to save it in this the hour of its great peril OR BEAR THE ODIUM

which its collapse is sure to bring upon "the Administration and the Republican majority in Congress!" They are responsible—the former for the appointment of, and the latter for supporting and sustaining the Board.

It is an exceedingly fortunate thin: for the friends of reform and good government that the friends of reform and good government that the responsibility for the acts of this District Ring is unequivocally placed where it belongs by the official organs of the Ring itself. The Sun has consistently urged that the

PRESIDENT IS MORALLY RESPONSIBLE for the acts of the Board of Public Works, because the mer, bers of it were any finite works, be-cause the mer, bers of it were any finted and are still sustained by him, although he must be cognizant of their many illegal acts. But during the late campaign, when the reckless extrava-gance and the many illegal transactions of this District Government were pointed out in detail, and the administration charged with being pri-marily responsible for them, the charge was in-durantly denied.

marily responsible for them, the charge was indigenantly denied.

But the responsibility is fixed now where it rightfully belongs, and I propose to expose in detail some of the operations of the Board of Public Works as well as some of the transactions of its individual members. THE FINANCIAL CONDITION

of the District Government comes first in imof the District Government, comes first in importance. The people of the entire country are all interested in it. A six per cent, gold interest loan of four million dollars has been negotiated in Europe by the District Government, and the interest on it is payable semi-annually. If the District is bankrupted the United States Government will be forced, in order to maintain its cream abroad, to assume the payment of this cream abroad, to assume the payment of this dolt, principal and interest. And this is not all. The rate of taxation, special and otherwise, imposed upon the people of the District will some become so enerous that the great majority of the small property honders.

will be impoverished, inless the Government comes to their assistance and assumes a large proportion of the indebtedness the ring has created. And in the meantime a systematic effort is made to obtain large special appropriations from Congress. At the last session a bill was presented by the Board of Public Works against the general Government for work done on streets around public reservations amounting to \$1.240,20,92, and an appropriation for that amount was obtained, although it was conclusively shown that they had charged was conclusively snown that they had charged work amounting to \$25,23,40 WHICH HAD NOT BEEN DONE.

the members of the board and through the connivance of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, tien, Garald, and Speaker Blaine, an additional appropriation of \$2.283.033.01.

Next winter they expect to make a mighty aid upon the national Treasury and obtain from would they be worth if \$2.000.000 worth of them would they be worth if \$2.000.000 worth of them d upon the national Treasury and obtain from Forty-third Congress eight or ten millions of lars. Their only hope is to be able to tide or the present difficulties and stave off their cortening creditors until Congress meets, on they will at once organize their army of AN ARMY OF LOBBYISTS.

and besiege the Capitol day and night until they get an appropriation. I do not believe, however, that they can escape the financial ruin that im-pends to-day. and they can escape the mancial run that imends to-day.

To convey a just idea of the unscrupulous namer in which the financial affairs of the Disject have been managed and the wholesale style flying about their resources which the board as indulged in, it is only necessary to compare he different exhibits which they have made uring the last year. The first statement made y Cooke, Shepherd & Co. was in Marchyletz, rhile the investigation into the affairs of the histiet of Columbia was going on.

THE FIRST EXHIBIT. The Comptroller of the District submitted, March 18, 1872, a statement setting forth the unount of revenue swallable for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, (See page 447, Report :) Permanent improvement boads......\$4,0,0,000 o

Valer stock bonds	4001,088	
darket stock bonds	30,00	0
hleago relief bonds	100,000	0
'ax levy, licenses, &c., 1871-72	1,421,075	0
rrears of general taxes	284,000	3
Que from United States, special improve-		
ment in front of U. S. proper.y.	281,958	O
one from United States Government for		
value of market house improvements	15,710	0
londs and interest of Washington and		
Georgetown Railroad Co	89,564	0
Sonds and interest of Chesapeake and Ohio		
Canal Company	98,000	9
special Tax Levy, 1872, act Legislative As-		
semoly January 19, 1873	4(0),956	
Arrears general taxes. &c. (Georgetown),		
Sonds and Interest thesapeake and Onlo		
Canal Co. (Georgetown)		
Arrears general taxes (Levy Court)	6,000	- 0
One from Corporation of Washington (Levy	407 7000	
Court	28,503	
Due from United States Government for		
road improvements	1,181	
T-t-1	8.7 JULY 1955	
Total.		

Of this there was still available March 1, 1812, as follows:

For interest and sinking fund on bonds. Scasse (c)

Total amount required. Season (c)

The assessment for this flacal year was, they said, in round mumbers, \$83,040,000, which, with the rate of taxation at \$1.00 on each \$100, would yield \$1,520,000. (See page \$55, Report.)

By these statements it will be seen first that after deducting the amount to be paid on contracts, \$578,143.35, from the balance available out of the four million loan and the revenues of 1872, \$4.489,548.55, there would be left \$4.116,445.17.

The estimated expenditures for 1873 were not equal to the estimated revenue by \$82,390.00.

Therefore, there remained a recess of \$4.175,equal to the estimated revenue by \$82,390.00.

Therefore, there remained a recess of \$4.175,equal to the estimated revenue of the Board on contracts and the estimated expenditures of 1873. second speech. I have now before me the four million loan and the revenues of least \$4.485,68.55, there would be left \$4.16.45.17. The estimated expenditures for 1873 were not equal to the estimated revenue by \$22.300.00. Therefore, there remained at excess of \$4.78.581.17 over and above the liabilities of the Board on contracts and the estimated expenditures of 1873.

WIE SECOND EXHIBIT.

On the lat of November. 1872, eight months

**Gradient of the statements of the board in regard to their actual itabilities of the statements of the board in regard to their indebtedness, I will in another letter give an approximate statement of their actual itabilities, and then show exactly what their resources are.

**Having demonstrated the urter worthlessners of the statements of the board in regard to their indebtedness, I will in another letter give an approximate statement of their actual itabilities, and then show exactly what their resources are.

later, the board made another statement of its finances, which they summarized as follows:

Loan authorized by Congress and Legislature \$4,000,00 00 Assessments, one-third. 2,000,00 00 Assessments on account of contingent expenses. 100,000 00 Amount due by old corporation, on account of contracts made by them, but executed by the board, for which appropriation by the School of Appropriation by C. S. Govt. last.session. 263,355 12 Appropriation by C. S. Govt. last.session. 263,355 12 Appropriation by Legislative Assembly. 253,60 00

Total resources.

Contracts, as per list
Cost of repairs, avenues, streets and alley
pumps, &c., not contracted.
Cost of roads and county work
Contingent expenses, &c. \$7,248,465,12 **\$6,387,923** 15 207.190 00 123.089 72 278,000 00

Total Balance in favor of Board....

of the Treasurer of the Board of Public Works up to Nov. 1, 1872, is given in the report to the President and Congress, whith foots up \$5.052,300,35. If this had all be nexpended in payment of contracts, it would only leave \$2.05,07,09 due on contracts. But there were costs of repairs, avenues, streets, &c., not contracted for; costs of roads and county work; contingent expenses, &c., amounting to \$6.56,27,27, which, added to \$3.05,09,09, would make the amount due on contracts, according to the board's own figures, only \$1,065,276.51. Thus if their statement to the investigating committee March 1, 1872, and their statement to the President and Congress Nov. 1, 1872, are both true, they, at the later date, really owed but \$1,065,76.51 on the contracts which amounted to \$8,387,93,315. They presented a claim against the United States for work done in improving streets, &c., around public reservations, and obtained an appropriation for \$1,249,20,92, which, if their figures as to their liabilities were true, ought to have put them out of debt and left them a handsome little balance of \$145,644.11. But there is no truth in their figures. They received from Congress in addition to the million and a quarter above given \$2,983,635.01, which, according to their own figures, ought to place them \$2,45,67,12 ahead of the game.

That they are not in this consistent in the New York Tribune of the Stn inst. He there states the resources of the board as follows:

Boss shriphend's Admissions.

Boss shriphend's Admissions.

Boss SHEPHERD'S ADMISSIONS. Bainnee of assessments on property adjoining work completed two keeps to be supprepriated the property and the supprepriation due by United States appropriation available duly . 915,000

Assets He then makes the fatal admission that there

but to contractors \$1.500,000, and triumphantly claims that the board is solvent with \$1.31,000 to draw on. If there was the least bit of dependence to be placed in the financial statements of the board, as submitted first to the investigation.

rent with \$1.31.00 to draw on. If there was the least bit of dependence to be placed in the financial statements of the board, as submitted first to the investigating committee, and second to the President and Congress, it ought to be solvent with all the contractors paid and a balance of \$2.42.67.12 to draw on, without counting the special assessments on property holders. This inst statement by Boss Shepherd of the assets of the board will not stand examination. He claims that the special assessments on property adjoining work completed amounts to \$2.693.00. In order to get these figures he puts the entire cost of the work done on streets, &c., at something over.\$5.600.00 is and to make this sum total he adds to the \$4.600.00 bended debt and the \$2.000.00 assessments the amount received from the general Government. It is very easy to make figures, and unfortunately for

their character

The board Less made too many figures. In the first place the organic act of Congress establishing the District Government and the Board of Public Works prohibits them from assessing "unon property adjoining and to be specially benefited by the improvements "more than one-third the actual cost of such improvements. It is evident that if the board charges one-third the cost of improvements made "adjoining" and to "specially benefit." Government reservations and grounds on property not "adjoining and to be specially benefited" by such improvements, they will violate the organic act, and their assessments will be void and uncollectable. More than this, the organic act also and their assessments will be void and uncol-lectable. More than this, the organic act also provides that the "Board of Public Works shall have no bower to make contracts to bind said District to the payment of any sums of money ex-cept in pursuance of appropriations made by law and not until such appropriations shall have been made. Now the Levislitive Assembly of the District only authorized the expenditure of \$6.000,000 for the improvement of streets, &c., appropriated for that purpose \$4.000,000, to be raised by the issue of bonds, and \$2.000,000, or one-third the entire cost, to be assessed on the property adjoining, and to be specially benefited * board has made contracts amounting to \$8.00.000. \$2.000.000 of them are void, and

will not bring 75 cents on the dollar, what would they be worth if \$2,00,00 worth of them were thrown on the market? The truth is these certificates are not worth the paper they are printed on. The ablest lawyers in the country who have examined the whole subject in relation to the masy they are worthless as securities. The board is aware of this, and is making a desperate effort to get property holders to purchase them at a heavy discount, and pay their assessments with them. As this discount is so great, the board is doubtless determined to put out \$6.6,000 more than they are authorized to do, in hopes of getting even in this illegal way.

The statement of liabilities to the President and Congress is false and fraudulent, as I have shown by the figures which this same board has shown by the figures which this same board has shown by the figures which this same board has shown by the figures which this same board has shown by the figures which this same board has shown by the figures which this same board has shown by the figures which this same board has shown by the figures which this same board has shown by the figures which this same board has shown by the figures which this same board has shown by the figures which they have stated. The Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt clearly demonstrated, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives last January, that in sixteen contracts as given in their list they had mistaken contracts as given in their list they had mistaken. ments with them. As this discount is so great, the board is doubtless determined to put out \$6,6,000 more than they are authorized to do, in hopes of getting even in this lilegal way.

The statement of liabilities to the President and Congress is false and fraudulent, as I have shown by the figures which this same board has given me. Their liabilities under contracts alone are more than double what they have stated. The Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt clearly demonstrated, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives last January, that in sixteen contracts as given in their list they had mistaken the cost of work \$539,90.5.2, making it that much less. There are 550 contracts given in the list, and if one thirty-sixth the falsification exists in the whole list that has been shown to exist in sixteen taken at random, the entire liabilities of the board would be more than \$18,000,000.

"Hat what is the object of these misstatements," asks an uninformed reader. By a solemn enactment of Congress the debt of the District cannot exceed \$10,000,000. This law was passed to serve as a check on the Board of Puthic Works, and because they would resort to anything to conceal the lact that they had vlolated this law.

EXPOSING ANOTHER FALSEHOOD.

Now, let us take a critical glance at the state-ment of the assets of the board as made Nov. 1, 1872.

ment of the assets of the board as made Nov. 1, 1872.
According to their statement to the investigating committee, there was available March 1, 1872, out of the four million loan, the revenue of 1872, and the estimated excess of revenue over the estimated expenditure of 1873, the sum of \$3,728,739,67. From this there must be dedicted the amount of water bonds, market bonds and Chicago reited bonds—in all \$850,000—which could not be applied to contracts or continuent expenses. This would leave available for contracts \$2,878,739,67. To this we will add the "amount due from old corporation on account of contracts made by them, but executed by the Board," and the appropriations by the second session Forty-se-ond Congress and by the exception of the board's figures, available for their own contracts and work done on avenues and streets under old corporation contracts. By their own showing their apparent assets Nov. 1, 1872, were \$1,027,195,79, instead of \$7,248,465,12, as they represented to the President and Congress. From March 1, 1872, to Nov. 1, 1872, the

A NEGRO PRINCESS IN HATTI. soulouque's Daugh er and Her Priceleca From the Herald.

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Point AU Prince, Hayti, April 7.—To have a princess and the only daughter of an Emperor for a companion in a three-mile ride is a circumstance not of everyday occurrence in the travelling experience of a newspaper man. Princesses are scarce with us in the United States, except on the stage, and in the West indies I doubt if there oe any other now living excent the imperial beauty I scompanied to town yesterday morning. Our Minister, Mr. Enemezer Bassett, who, as you are aware, is not a blonde but a brunette of the proscribed shade, has as lovely a place of residence outside the steaming city of Port an Prince as may be found in the tropics. Bassett is a splendid fellow and deserves to live in a palace, which, I am bappy to say, he does. He stretches his legs of an evening, after his work is done, on the imported tiles once trod by the august pedal extremises of the Emperor Soulouque. In another palace, a few hundred yards above our Minister's residence, embowered in palms, almond and mango trees, lives the relict of Soulouque, and there, likewise, resides his only daughter, the Princess Soulouque. Count von Bokkelyn, Major Burke, Chief Engineer Bushneil of the Havilan Navy, and other guests of the Minister had all gone to town, when the Princess rode down to the broad plazza where I was sitting engaged measuring with a telescope the character of a vessel distinctly visible sixty miles away on the pale silver rim of the horizon. The morning was lovely beyond description, and the whole air was thick with the perfume of the jasmine.

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The sharper of the military of the milita

HER RIDING WHIP

DANCING A POLKA ON HIS HIND LEGS, after the fashion of the military trained horses of the country. Finally he made a break for town, with his quarter of a military trained horses and as he moved like a whiriwind, the lovely Princess seemed like a brilliant meteor, wherein all the colors of the rainbow and all the gens of the ocean blonded and shore. It had been some time before since the Princess visited the city, though living within a quarter of an hours rine. Her alphearance was recognized half a mile away, and all the people crowded to the doors and windows, work geased along the street, the men removed their hats, and the women bowed in melting admiration. The entrance of the Princess created a profound impression, yet I could not help thinking if tas same moving picture met the vulgar and irrevepression, yet I could not help thinking if the same moving picture met the vulgar and irreverent gaze of the folks of some town of lillinois or Indiana, the profane remark would have been made. "By jingo! here comes a circus!" Heft the Frincess at the residence of a former lady of rank, relict of the Duc de Marmalade.

But I must hurry on to the event that wound up the day—the suppor at the country palace. There were twenty guests, and exactly twenty waiters, the latter dressed in

SCARLET CLAWHAMMERS,

She proved

A VERY INTERESTING LADY. and her accomplishments all the way up from the kitchen to the silon are too numerous to mention. Her son-in-law, the Marquis Lubin, a gentleman resembling that famous knight of the trowel, Mr. A. Garvey, but twice as large, grasided, and made a very jolly host. Chief Eagineer Bushnell, the only white man in the Hay-tian Navy, and the only one who never gets sensick on a cruise, sang later in the evening some of Beranger's chansons. The Princess and the Count

the Count

DANCED A MINUET.

and "Old Virginny" was given by the Empress
and Major Burke of Jammica with a vim that
drew forth applianse even from the musicians.
The English Consul General, Mr. St. John, dethe english Consul General, Mr. St. John, de-clined to dance a hornpipe, so Gen. Lorquet kept the fun up by executing a Highland fling. The evening wound up with a brilliant display of fireworks, a toronlight procession, and loc cream. The income of the Princess is about a quarter of a million a year, and the people say she deserves it all, because she knows how to spend it. The Funeral of a Benefactress of the P. E.

Orphan Asylum.
At 9 o'clock vesterday morning one of the largest congregations that ever assembled in Grace Church crowded the pews and aisless that edifice to at-tend the obsequies of Mrs. John H. Livingston, of Clarmont, daughter of Mr. John W. Hamersley, of the age of twenty-three, and heaving a honour infant of ten days, many sorrowing relatives, and a large circle of attached if his.

The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Pester and the Rev. Dr. Philander R. Cady officiated, Dr. Potter preaching the erhanding the service, and making the communital of mon. reading the service, and making the communital of mon. reading the service, and making the communital of the carth to earth and dust to dust by sortaxing safes carth to earth and dust to dust by sortaxing safes. mon, resulting that direct to disc.

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ing rithal of the English Church.

The path bearers were Mr. Ad Jan Iselin, Jr., Mr. Wm.

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The path bearers were Mr. Ad Jan Iselin, Jr., Lohn F. C.

ents of the Trouble for a Man whom President Grant Once Pardoned.

Collector McHarg, the father-in-law of Presi-Collector McHarg, the father-in-the deat Grant's private secretary, Gen. Porter, the sureties of his furitive elerk. Mr. Philips for Grant Grant

For wire acreens for doors and windows, go be E. B. and J. Torrey's, see Fution screet, near troubsets.